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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues).....$2 00
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

No Doubt About It.

That Dr. Bill extracts teeth in every day for many persons who never feel the slightest pain. His office is 66 Penn street.

No. 254 Penn Street.

Is the place where you can get your teeth extracted without pain. Read the following:

PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1866.

All who have tooth-ache, I would recommend to call on No. 254 Penn street, where I had fifteen (15) teeth extracted without the least pain. I took "Laughing Gas," and I could recommend everybody to take it who wish to be relieved of bad teeth. It is a pleasure to recommend Dr. G. W. Spencer as a dentist and gentleman worthy of trust. G. P. STANTON.

N. B.—No charge for "Laughing Gas," and no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Nine (9) first-class assistants. A lady to receive and assist ladies and children.

Beautiful sets of gum teeth, suction plate, and warranted, for only $15—same as other dentists charge $25 and $30 for. Call and examine them, and you will be convinced of the fact.

Yaud Wide Sheeting.

5c; fine shirting, 85c; extra quality and wide shirting, 31½c; good fast colored Prints, 18½c. All the very best makes at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Great Closing Out Sale.

A rare chance is offered at the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, where you can get Ladies' Furs at a great reduction, in order to close out our immense stock. Our stock consists in part of full sets Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Ladies' Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gent's fine Silk and Cassimere Hats; all the latest styles Men and Boys' French Felt Hats. The above mentioned goods can be had at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, sign of the large Golden Hat.

Corns, Bunions,

and Diseased Feet treated successfully and efficaciously cured, without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall for a few days longer. Office as heretofore at No. 20 Fifth street, hours 12 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

To all our Readers

Who have seen the advertisement of a body fine-original 1000 farming land, situated in the beautiful valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, offered for sale by Wm. H. Brill, Allegheny; he will be going down on Friday next (to-morrow) with a party of men who wish to buy, and all will have an opportunity to go down and examine themselves or a superior inducement offered, the price of land by being from four to eight dollars per acre. Call at No. 77 Federal street.

Washington's Birthday.

The Universalist Fair now in successful progress in City Hall, will be open this afternoon, when a fine band will be given to the audience.

Great Sale

Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $250,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season, at such prices as will command their immediate sale. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Roback's Bitters.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said"
Roback's Bitters—they are the best—
The sparkle they give is a real test.
There are none so good, none so pure,
Disease none will so surely cure.

Take it my friend if you'd be well,
Take it, and to your neighbors tell
The wondrous story of their worth:
Tell it, and let the word go forth
Health is wealth, and that means greenbacks,
One thing better that is Roback's.

Wives of Ireland.

This beautiful play will be produced to-night at the Opera House. The eminent artiste and accomplished lady, Miss Laura Keene will play the lead, supported by Harry Hawk, Miss Eberle, Leak, Sefton, etc.

Fresh Citrate Magnesia,

Prepared every day at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, simply or by the dozen, at reasonable rates. Warranted satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

U's, U's U's.

Upholsters, Undertakers and Underwriters wishing to look well at all times make generous use of Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

The Daily Commercial

British Iron in American Markets.

We may calculate that there will be an American demand for English iron for many years yet, *and the time is yet distant when our cousins* of Great Britain will cease to be our principal customers, at present, are ordering in our own hands: that is, provided the policy of the British Government in relation to such useful attempts are made to stamp out our American trade by high duties.—*London Odyssey Guardian, Jan. 27.*

Won't some of our British Free Trade journals take just once argument in behalf of their principles from the above text? The argument, or course, will start with the old assertion that there is a struggle between us and the British for the possession of our own markets; that Free Trade will beat us out of them, and let the British into possession; that Protection will beat the British out, and leave the American in possession; that all here who advocate Free Trade take the side of the British in this contest, and are ready to arm against their country. This, to be sure, is a very stark; but it has the logical advantage of telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The Londoner will then tell us that some of his New York "cousins" in economy argue from that admission, and show how Americans can be made rich by being "beaten at their own markets?"

STATE ITEMS.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: "Gaysport borough (Blair county) leads the van in the matter of Equal Rights. At the election last Friday, Major John Thomas, colored, received the largest number of votes for constable. When it is considered that this borough is the pride of the Democracy, the "Little Berks" of the State, we may well be sure for a Democratic majority, the election of Major Thomas is a sign that the world moves. Every Democrat who voted for constable voted either for Major Thomas or Henry Callaher. When the vote was counted the Major had four of a majority. Good for the Gaysport Democracy."

The citizens of the village of "Kerrtown," just across the creek from Meadville, have made application to court to be incorporated as a borough with the name of "French Creek."

Quite a destructive fire occurred at Warren, Pa., on Friday night last. It commenced in a billiard saloon in the third story of the James block, on Water street, and spread both ways up the river to the Carver House, and down the river to the old Northwestern Bank building, a distance of every half a square. Most of the buildings burned were old and not of great value.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, an aged lady of Upper Middletown, Fayette county, was so severely burned a few nights ago, by her clothes taking fire, that she died on the following Thursday. She was somewhat infirm, and having occupied a room by herself, it is supposed that while sitting at the fire her clothes caught in this, and before assistance could reach her, she was burned so badly as to cause her death.

William Haslett, Esq., late editor of the Butler *American*, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department at Washington city. The New Castle *Gazette* learns that a gentleman is about to commence the publication of a weekly paper at New Brighton, under the title of the *Beaver Falls Era*.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Londis, a widow lady, residing in Moon township, in Beaver county, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday evening last. It was occupied by a Dutchman which had been left in the garret by an insane member of the family. Very little of the contents was saved. It was by great difficulty all the members of the family escaped.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The Union Republican Committee of Westmoreland county, met in Greensburg on Tuesday and elected by acclamation Hon. John Covode as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Gen. C. P. Markle and J. R. McAfee, Esqs., were elected Representative delegates, and in favor of Capt. J. K. Andrews, the delegates were instructed to vote for Major John W. Geary as the choice of the county for Governor.

The Washington county Union Convention on Monday adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved—That this meeting in the name of the Union party of Washington county, re-affirms its devotion to the fundamental principles which have guided the administration of the Government by President Lincoln and Johnson, and which under Providence has borne the nation through the trials of the past, to the re-established nationality, of purified Republican institutions, with the unnumbered blessings of Union and freedom.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism of Andrew Johnson, and in his efforts to restore the Southern insurgents into practical relations with the Union, and to secure to the loyal people of the rebel States, the possession and exercise of political power, to the exclusion of rebels and their advocates, we pledge him our earnest sympathy and cooperation.

Resolved, That we look to the Union majority in Congress, with abiding faith in their patriotism and ability to promptly and mature such additional measures as will restore to the people of the lately insurgent States all the rights and immunities of American citizenship, as soon as that can be done consistently with the permanency, harmony and safety of the nation.

Resolved, That the Hon. George V. Lawrence, in his Congressional service, has exhibited the intelligence, fidelity and personal devotion to the constituents and country, which have distinguished him in other spheres of public service; and that he is eminently entitled to a renewed testimonial of popular confidence.

Resolved, That Washington county is honored in the meritorious career of our Representative, Hon. Horace R. Kelley, to the Speakership of the House; and that to him and his colleagues, Messrs. Walsh and Quay, we tender the commendation which is due to intelligent, faithful and upright public men.

Resolved, That as Beaver county is entitled this year to the Senatorial delegate, the Hon. George V. Lawrence and Capt. John Hall be and they are hereby appointed Representative Delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held on the 7th of March next, with instructions to support the nomination of Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor.

A resolution was also adopted indorsing the administration of Governor Curtin, and pronouncing him the right man in the right place.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stevens's Resolution in the Senate.

Proposed Change of Representation in the Senate.

The New Loan Bill in the House.

GEN. GRANT AND THE ARMY BILL.

Opposed to Admission of Virginia Congressmen.

No Change in Revenue Law Favored.

The District of Columbia Suffrage Bill.

Freedmen's Affairs in Texas.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

A War of Words.

There was an interesting war of words between Senators Cowan, Fessenden, Doolittle, Dixon and others, in the Senate, to-day, on the question of taking up the resolution passed by the House yesterday, to exclude Representatives and Senators from the rebel States until Congress shall decide that the States are entitled to representation. The strongest point against it is that the subject matter of it can only be embraced in a joint resolution or an act of Congress, not in a concurrent resolution. The radicals refuse to make it a joint resolution, because they fear the President's veto. A concurrent resolution does not need the Executive approval.

Senatorial Representation.

Mr. Buckalew made a speech, mainly devoted to showing that New England had an undue influence in the Senate. He reviewed at some length the power and influences of the Eastern and Western States in the Senate, and in the Government, and favored a readjustment of Senatorial representation, which shall give to each State with less than a million inhabitants one Senator, more than one and less than three votes in the Senate, and, with more than three millions, three Senators. This arrangement, he said, would make representation in the Senate equal and satisfactory.

Indiana Contested Election.

The House occupied a portion of its time to-day on the contested election case of Washburne against Voorhees, of the 7th Indiana District. The majority report gives Washburne the seat, now occupied by Voorhees. From this it appears, the vote was, Mr. Washburne, makes fifteen allegations of fraud against the votes polled for Voorhees, and supports the whole of them by testimony. Mr. Voorhees makes a long general denial on the other hand, but the Committee say he offers no testimony to sustain the charges. They therefore declare that the evidence on behalf of Mr. Washburne gives him fifty-two majority, and is entitled to the seat. Mr. Voorhees' majority was five hundred and thirty-four, which is thrown out. The case will be decided on Friday, and against Voorhees.

The Exchange of Obligations.

The House then took up the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled "an act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by the said act, in exchange for Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, and the proceeds thereof shall be invested and disposed of in the manner provided by the act to which this is an amendment.

Mr. YEATMAN moved that the regular order, which was the constitutional amendment on representation, be postponed; and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution of the House, providing that until Congress shall so decide, Senators or Representatives from the lately rebellious States shall be omitted in the halls of Congress.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced the following amendment, which was referred to the Military Committee:

Resolved, That it is the duty and privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance on the land and on the sea the rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and power humbled; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom, the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the field of bloody civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life the exalting and ennobling influences of free institutions upon a nation have been signally manifested to the world.

Mr. YATES asked if the Senator from Missouri would accept an amendment of the Constitution that there should be no distinction on account of sex.

The latter gentleman thought it was not in order to discuss the question on the mere presentation of the petition.

A brief discussion followed between Messrs. SUMNER and YATES on the same subject.

After Mr. FESSENDEN'S motion had been discussed, and the resolution was read the first time.

Mr. DIXON objected to the second reading. That rule covered the objection and decided that the resolution must lie over.

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Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice that on Friday he would introduce a bill to continue in force the existing Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the terms of the law establishing it, expires one year after the termination of the war.

In his remarks on the constitutional amendments, Mr. BUCKALEW complained that the subject of representation in Congress. First, the Senatorial representation of the Eastern States. Second, the admission of Senators and Representatives from the South. Third, the proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting representation in the House for the future. He referred to the unequal proportion of representation in the House between the Eastern and the Middle and Western States, and spoke of various ways of remedying the power and influence of the East in over-representation was shown. They had the chairmanship in nearly one-third of the standing committees and last session had one-half the chairmanships. He referred to fishing bounties and other measures, especial to the benefit of New England. The remedies for these were, first, new and equal apportionment of taxation; second, amendment of the Constitution so that States with a population of less than one million inhabitants have only one Senator, and more than one or less than three, should have three Senators. He referred to Mr. Sumner's interview with Commissioner Cooly. It is probable that a treaty will be entered into with them in the course of a few days.

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The number of callers at the Executive Mansion to-day was quite large, including many ladies. A few members of Congress were present, and among them Senators Cowan, Dixon and Doolittle.

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FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Mediation Between Chili and Spain—Quarrel Between Chili and Uruguay—Retirement of United States Minister Nelson—Engagement at Cordella.

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The approaching retirement of Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Chili, is regretted. He was senior member of the diplomatic corps, and remonstrated with Admiral Parya, and is believed to have saved the city of Valparaiso from bombardment. An engagement had taken place at Cordella, between the Chilian blockading force and the Chilian garrison there.

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The *Gazette* may speak for itself, but we are quite sure the great Union party does not indorse any such declaration as the above. However much some of the members of that party may differ with Mr. Johnson about matters of public policy, we think they will be slow to admit that any great number of those so differing would applaud or approve such a statement. Such justice as is contained in the last sentence above quoted. This factiousness on the part of a few of the Union party, we do not believe the country will not, we hope, disturb the equanimity of the President, but will confirm him in a straightforward discharge of his duty.—*Cranford Journal.*

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* is boiling over with rage, and denounces President Johnson as an unmitigated traitor, because he has written to Douglass & Co., on the subject of negro suffrage. The same class of presses and men denounced President Lincoln because he was not extreme enough for them.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

The Second Comptroller yesterday decided that disbursing officers when paying fees to witnesses are not required to deduct therefrom the five per cent. revenue tax, as such fees are not of the nature of a salary to a Government officer, but are incidental to the duties of the office addressed him by a person temporarily residing in Syria as to whether he has forfeited his claim to the bounties provided by law in the case of his deceased son who died in the military services of the United States, leaving nothing in which child, has decided that no citizen, temporarily a resident of any foreign country, forfeits his right to bounty due his son, killed in the military service of the United States, and that it will be paid on proper application.

The Decatur, Illinois, *Magnet* and the Matoon *Gazette* say the winter wheat crop has been killed in those localities by the cold weather, and the Springfield *Journal* says the fruit crop thereabouts has been hopelessly destroyed.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents, which was passed with some slight verbal amendments.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the regular order, which was the constitutional amendment on representation, be postponed; and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution of the House, providing that until Congress shall so decide, Senators or Representatives from the lately rebellious States shall be omitted in the halls of Congress.

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The *Herald*'s Rio Janeiro correspondent of the 2d states that Gen. Wood, the agent of a number of Southern plantations of Emigrants, in his exploring trip, on his arrival at Rio Janeiro, was received with courtesy and attention by the officials, and the people generally. He had interviews with the Emperor and all his ministers, and received assurances of the kind and favorable disposition of the latter to give the minimum Government price, immediate citizenship for all colonists, freedom of religion and the privilege of the control of their own municipal regulations and educational institutions, and free importation for five years of all necessary articles. From Rio Janeiro General Wood, and his party, passed into the interior of the country to make an examination of it, transportation being furnished them gratuitously, and in all the towns they were received with distinguished attention by balls and dinners, and enthusiastically welcomed. The General will report favorably on the proposed emigration further.

WHATEVER doubts may have rested on the minds of loyal men hitherto as to the sentiments and resolution of the President, there is no place for them longer. The President has deliberately shifted his ground, and taken his stand with the leaders of the rebellion.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The *Gazette* may speak for itself, but we are quite sure the great Union party does not indorse any such declaration as the above. However much some of the members of that party may differ with Mr. Johnson about matters of public policy, we think they will be slow to admit that any great number of those so differing would applaud or approve such a statement. Such justice as is contained in the last sentence above quoted. This factiousness on the part of a few of the Union party, we do not believe the country will not, we hope, disturb the equanimity of the President, but will confirm him in a straightforward discharge of his duty.—*Cranford Journal.*

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* is boiling over with rage, and denounces President Johnson as an unmitigated traitor, because he has written to Douglass & Co., on the subject of negro suffrage. The same class of presses and men denounced President Lincoln because he was not extreme enough for them.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

The Second Comptroller yesterday decided that disbursing officers when paying fees to witnesses are not required to deduct therefrom the five per cent. revenue tax, as such fees are not of the nature of a salary to a Government officer, but are incidental to the duties of the office addressed him by a person temporarily residing in Syria as to whether he has forfeited his claim to the bounties provided by law in the case of his deceased son who died in the military services of the United States, leaving nothing in which child, has decided that no citizen, temporarily a resident of any foreign country, forfeits his right to bounty due his son, killed in the military service of the United States, and that it will be paid on proper application.

The Decatur, Illinois, *Magnet* and the Matoon *Gazette* say the winter wheat crop has been killed in those localities by the cold weather, and the Springfield *Journal* says the fruit crop thereabouts has been hopelessly destroyed.

Smuggled Goods Captured.

The Commissioner of Customs has been notified of quite a large seizure of smuggled goods at New Orleans, consisting of one hundred and fifty bales of army and Mexican blankets, grey cloth and clothing, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $100,000. These goods were smuggled into Texas from Mexico, through Eagle Pass, about the close of the war.

The Mississippi Freedmen.

Reports received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from Mississippi, give the usual encouraging accounts of the advancement of freedmen's affairs. The freedmen are nearly all at work for their old masters, and the masters themselves are well satisfied with their conduct.

Amendment of the Internal Revenue Law—Telegraphic Communication Between the Eastern and Western Continents—Nomination Confirmed—Northern Pacific Railroad—Rations Issued to Refugees and Freedmen, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

A large delegation of merchants from Pennsylvania and Maryland, summoned by some of the trade in Washington to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means, with a view of obtaining an amendment of the internal revenue law. They say they are now required to pay sixty dollars on one thousand dollars gross receipts, which they think altogether too much. They are willing to pay what is reasonable.

TELEGRAPHIC LAW.

The two houses having passed the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern continents, it now only requires the President's signature to become a law. This bill directs the Secretary of the Navy to place a steamer at the service of the Collins Company to make surveys, lay a cable, &c.

COMMODORE ROGERS.

Commodore Rogers informs the Navy Department, in a dispatch dated January 8, 1866, that the Emperor of Brazil visited the monitor Monadnock on that day, and gave the vessel a critical examination, and seemed well pleased with it.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Eddington Euiton, to be Surveyor of Customs for the district of Baltimore.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Governor Smith, of Vermont, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with several members of the Executive, have been in this city for the past week, for the purpose of conferring with the President and Congress in reference to a measure which will secure the immediate commencement of that road. Among other subjects which have had careful consideration, is a system of emigration more valuable than any which has heretofore been developed in the United States, for the purpose of settling the territories of the North-west with a sturdy and industrious foreign population.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

The agent, De Webb, accompanied by ten of the leading Chiefs and head men of the Sos and Chippewas tribes, late of Superior, were at the Treasury Department to-day, and in an interview with Commissioner Cooly. It is probable that a treaty will be entered into with them in the course of a few days.

CALLERS.

The number of callers at the Executive Mansion to-day was quite large, including many ladies. A few members of Congress were present, and among them Senators Cowan, Dixon and Doolittle.

RATIONS ISSUED TO REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.

The following statement shows the number of rations issued to refugees and freedmen in the hereinafter mentioned States during the month of December last: North Carolina—refugees, 2,000; freedmen, 4,000; total—refugees, 6,755; Georgia—refugees, 59; freedmen, 13,497; South Carolina—refugees, 75; freedmen, 3,500; Alabama—refugees, 1,000; freedmen, 1,000; Mississippi—refugees, 221; freedmen, 411; Kentucky and Tennessee—refugees, 1,000; freedmen, 1,000; Arkansas and Missouri—refugees, 645; freedmen, 1,000; Louisiana—refugees, 19; freedmen, 878; Texas—refugees, 3,000; freedmen, 1,000; District of Columbia—freedmen, 1,373; total—refugees, 2,375; freedmen, 28,928. Total number of rations issued, 65,305 to refugees; 454,768 to freedmen.

THE FENIANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE MESSAGE.

The Brotherhood Not a Political Organization.

IRELAND FOR IRISHMEN.

The Irish Bonds.

President Roberts to Resign.

He Proposes General Sweeney as His Successor.

GENERAL SWEENEY'S REPORT.

Another Demonstration Last Night.

&c., &c., &c.

THIRD DAY.

The Fourth National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, reassembled at Masonic Hall, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a full delegation present. The joint convention was called to order by Vice President Murphy, of New York. Secretary Ramsford read the minutes of the previous day's proceedings, which were approved.

Mr. C. Murphy, Centre of the Pittsburgh Circle, was appointed a committee to receive contributions to the cause. President Roberts and General Sweeney were introduced to the Congress and received with long continued cheering. President Roberts then proceeded to deliver his annual message, which is substantially as follows:

Brothers of the Senate and House of Delegates of the Irish Republic in America:

The present session of the Senate and House of Delegates, in joint session, is one which must be regarded as the most important deliberative body convened since the formation of the Fenian Brotherhood. In a few short months since the representatives of the organization, (many of whom are now present,) assembled in Philadelphia, at the call of the then recognized authorities, to decide upon such action as was required to place the Brotherhood in a condition to meet the exigencies of the time; to develope its strength and resources and apply them in the most practical and direct manner to the achievement of the great object for which the organization has been built up, and has since grown to its present proportions, claiming seats under these governments were very properly rejected by the Senate. Most of the legislatures have been driven from power, governments reorganized, and their new Constitutions and laws are in effect. They have, in fact, been made by the people, and Senators and Representatives from them should be admitted.

Mr. BUCKALEW then spoke at length on the subject of representation; constitutional amendment, particularly upon the Blaine amendment, and particularly upon the Blaine amendment, and particularly upon the Blaine amendment, now before the Senate. After an elaborate answer to the arguments advanced against the latter amendment, he stated the general objections to submitting the constitutional amendments adopted by Congress to the people of the States which are as follows: First, the eleven States are unrepresented in Congress. Mr. Stevens' amendments now adopted will be partisan ones; third, that this was a Congress, the members of which were not chosen with any reference to the subject of constitutional amendments; fourth, amendments are submitted to Legislatures in session, and not to the people or popular conventions called for the same time as Congress; adopting them are the people to act directly; they are not even to choose members of their legislatures with reference to the question of ratification of the amendment; fifth, that in submitting these amendments to the people depends the existence of legislative assent necessary to their, adoption, and ratified by less than three-fourths of all States, their validity will be denied, but if amendments are to be proposed, the whole subject of representation must be reconstructed, and it would be well also to make sure that personal representation should be introduced in electing members of the House.

Messrs. HOWARD and WILSON replied briefly to Mr. Buckalew's strictures upon New England's prominence in the Senate, after which

Mr. NYE took the floor on the pending question, and continued his remarks at an extensive session, soon after which the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. G. A. SMITH, of Ohio, rose and read a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, giving the resolution of a caucus of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature, instructing Senators SHERMAN and YATES on the same subject.

After Mr. FESSENDEN'S motion had been discussed, and the resolution was read the first time.

Mr. DIXON objected to the second reading. That rule covered the objection and decided that the reso ution must lie over.

Mr. HOWARD gave notice that he would call it up on Friday next.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice that on Friday he would introduce a bill to continue in force the existing Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the terms of the law establishing it, expires one year after the termination of the war.

In his remarks on the constitutional amendments, Mr. BUCKALEW complained that the subject of representation in Congress. First, the Senatorial representation of the Eastern States. Second, the admission of Senators and Representatives from the South. Third, the pro

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited from all parts of the country. Communications must be written on one side of the paper only, and be accompanied by the name of the writer, especially whatever relates to the mining, manufacturing and real estate interests of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the oil lands and region of Venango county, will be acceptable and appreciated. Items of local interest, mechanical and scientific discoveries and improvements of general interest, will be thankfully received, and briefly described, are solicited. All communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be kept as concise as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper, or the publishing office, should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

TALKING AND ACTING.

In his recent informal interview and free conversation with the delegation from the Virginia Legislature, Mr. JOHNSON expressed a sentiment, which we could not but approve, that *loyalty* is the essential qualification demanded of those who participate in the administration of the Government. Adherence to this principle, consistently and uniformly, would make the policy of the Government safe, just and harmonious with the decisions of the war, and with the wishes of the Republican party. Again, the President, in his late message returning to the United States Senate the bill which had been passed by a large majority of both houses of Congress, professes in decided terms his *agreement* with Congress as to the main object of the bill. His words are, "I have with Congress the *strongest desire* to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their exercise of the *independence and equality* in making contracts for labor," there is no reference to suffrage; neither is there in the bill. So that Mr. JOHNSON expresses his perfect agreement as to the object of the bill, and fully indorses the bill now in operation having the same object in view, and not essentially differing from this in the method of securing it.

Now, while Mr. JOHNSON is thus explicit on these two points, it is remarkable that he is viewed by many on the Republican side, and by all on the other side, as specially favoring the wishes of the States lately in rebellion. Whether this be so or not, the fact cannot be disputed, that the opposition in the North is jubilant with the idea that they have succeeded in capturing the President, and that the spirit of rebellion in the South has become joyous, hopeful and insolent. If Mr. JOHNSON wishes to put these false friends to shame and to rejoice the hearts of his loyal friends who placed him in office, he will give form and vitality to his sentiments in favor of loyalty and the Freedmen, by concurrence with Congress in effective measures for making the action conform to the words.

CHERISHING REBELLION.

We have seen many evidences of an unsubdued and rebellious spirit in the South since the rebellion was formally abandoned. One of the most insulting specimens of that spirit is exhibited in the following item:

A letter from Vicksburg supplies the following synopsis of the "reconstructed" by-laws adopted by a company of Mississippi State militia recently organized at the capital of that State:

"The company votes to adopt the regulations and tactics *of the Confederate army*.

"No person shall be admitted a member of the company who was not in the Confederate army, *or who was not friendly to the Confederate cause.* Motion—"Yes."

"*The uniform to be gray*, but the buttons and insignia of rank to be the same as in the United States army."

This recalls the recent announcement by General THOMAS, that the militia at some points in the extreme South would, unless restrained, drive out all the negroes and Unionists from their neighborhoods. It is amazing that such hostile demonstrations, especially in organized and military form, are in any measure tolerated. It has been repeatedly shown that the wildest temper of rebellion has been encouraged and cultivated by some of the Southern newspapers, and we are glad that the Government has directed its attention and applied a remedy to that form of the evil. That so intense a hatred as the rebels have been taught to indulge against the Union Government would immediately be converted to friendship on the suppression of the rebellion, we never expected, but that some decent show should be made, and that provocation and insult to their loyal fellow citizens should be avoided by them, it was certainly reasonable to look for. It is evident from indications all over the insurgent States that the rebellious temper not only still prevails, but that every possible means is used for keeping it in vigorous life. For a while after they were conquered and disarmed, they talked humbly, but it was in tones of martyr like innocence. They have now reverted to their old braggadocia style, and find language too feeble to express their hatred and contempt of Northern Union men.

Should the Government enforce its order in reference to the seditious language of the press, much good to the South and the country will result from it. It is evident how that exercise of authority will work. We see its good effects already in the comparatively decent style it has imparted to the Richmond *Enquirer*.

How the vetoing of the Freedmen's Bureau bill will affect the Southern tongue and temper, remains to be seen. We greatly fear that unless some mode of securing order and justice and safety in the South be adopted by Congress and the Executive, the negroes and the Union people and the United States Government will have but a poor chance of a peaceful or permanent abode there, as it is evident that they are hated with about an equal intensity.

THE STATUS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court, which has an important bearing on the question whether the seceding States did really go out of the Union, even if it does not cover and practically dispose of the entire question. According to the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the question was disposed of in the following manner:

"The point raised was whether the Supreme Court would take up those cases from the Southern States which had been set one side during the rebel ion. The Supreme Court of the United States cannot originate cases itself, but acts upon the decisions of the courts below it, and confirms or rejects those decrees. In thus deciding questions appealed, the decision, whatever it may be, is sent to the court from which an appeal was taken. This is the only way that the decrees of the Supreme Court are made applicable. In other words, the court below is notified whether its decisions are sustained or overruled, and the court officially notifies the parties in interest, and shapes its own course therefor accordingly. Now, while the rebellion was in existence, there were no United States courts held in the Southern States, and therefore no place for the Supreme Court to send its decrees of confirmation or rejection on those cases originating in courts there. All the suits awaiting action on the calendar from the late rebellious States were, at an early stage of the war, set one side for the time being, or until the United States District and Circuit Courts could again resume their duties, enabling the Supreme Court to enforce its decrees, and for the additional reason that parties interested did not appear on either side.

"A few days since the question was raised whether the Supreme Court, now that the rebellion was over, would take up those cases thus set one side, and whether they should be again placed upon the calendar, and try them in their regular order; also whether they should take cognizance of the courts organized since the close of the rebellion the same as in the Northern States. This of course brought up the question in fact, as to the status of the Southern States, whether States or Territories. A written opinion was rendered by the Court, deciding that it would try those cases set one side during the war, and try them in their order, whenever those parties interested appeared before the Court. Also, that cognizance would be taken of all questions brought up before the existing courts the same as from any other State. To this opinion Chief Justice Chase announced that he disagreed and did not concur. Chase stood alone. The associate justices were of one mind —all concurred in that opinion and overruled the Chief Justice. His dissenting, standing as he did alone, does not effect anything. It is therefore settled against him, and the Supreme Court from this time forth treats those States as States in the Union, having never been out."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

If President JOHNSON has a sincere friend, and if that friend is himself sound in head and heart, he will not fail, without loss of time and without concealment, to tell him plainly that persistence in the path he has taken must lead to fatal estrangements. The President is not wise, no friend of his can lay claim to sagacity or wisdom, if he supposes that Congress does not truly represent the fixed and unalterable will of the people. Differences in regard to details are to be expected and will be excused,—but there must be no sacrifice of principle. The loyal people of the North are just as determined now as they were when they gave their sons and treasure to fight down the Rebellion. If it is not down, completely and forever, then they are ready, at any moment, at any cost, to proceed to finish the work. If President JOHNSON, or any one, has construed the forbearance of a large section of the party who elected him, usually called Conservatives, into acquiescence, into a disposition to acquiesce, in any measure of Congress, or course by him, that even in the smallest degree sacrifices a single idea or principle involved in the war, then he deceives himself and is proceeding on a presumption that will be fatal. The country has desired, and does still desire, to put faith in President JOHNSON, to believe that he means nothing and will do nothing derogating from the line whereon the Rebellion was fought down,—but it is useless to deny, it is a duty to declare, that that faith has been put to a severe trial. Under his policy an alarming state of things has grown up in the South. There has been no improvement there; on the contrary, the rebellious spirit, so rife throughout nearly the entire South, has become so defiant and is so rapidly increasing, that no intelligent man can be without alarm for the consequences, and convinced that it would be dangerous to every valuable interest to permit the Southern States to proceed a single step farther toward their old places, until a radical change has demonstrated their fitness and Congress has framed such guards and made sure of such guarantees as will leave no shadow of doubt as to the future. If that is Radicalism, then there is no Conservatism. Whoever has the ear of the President should tell him plainly that thus far they who fought the war through and elected him, are all Conservatives, all Radicals; that draw the line and he will find it just where it was when the only question was, shall the Union be saved by crushing the Rebellion, or the Rebellion triumph through the destruction of the Union?

On the question of suffrage, on the questions relating to the late slaves, there may be room for a different of opinion and action; but as to the question of loyalty, and the treatment of the Southern States, there is no difference, and the country with as much unanimity now as there was when it fought the war through and the Rebellion down, asks that the President shall rigidly enforce the only safe rule of loyalty so admirably laid down by himself in a late speech. This much it does expect, and it will be satisfied with nothing less.

In his general policy we have undertaken to follow the President—sometimes more in hope than assurance. We trust that his course, in future, may prove to be such that we may continue to follow him and accord to him our support, feeble though it be. The central ideas in all the grave questions relating to Reconstruction, we have not for a moment lost sight of; but keeping them steadily in view, and feeling deeply how great would be the catastrophe should the President and his party become alienated—how disastrously such an event might effect the vital questions of the Tariff, Currency and Finance, we have smothered impulse and perhaps something of judgment, and given President JOHNSON a generous confidence, which we shall continue to do, if he is only faithful to those central ideas. To them we intend to be faithful, and it is only when we have perceived unmistakably the divergence by the President from the line whereon he set out, that we have, with painful emotions and gloomy apprehensions for him, yielded to the only conviction inculcated by the signs of the times.

JEFF. DAVIS—WILL CONGRESS ACT.

Why don't the President make "treason odious" by hanging JEFF. DAVIS? Something like this is the question probably more frequently put by all sorts of people, than any other. While it clearly enough reflects the general desire, it does not convey the correct view of the case. The Washington *Republican* explains wherein, as follows:

"As long ago as October last the President made efforts to commence the work of the trial of traitors, and desiring to test the question whether treason was a crime, and believing, with able law officers of the Government, that such test should be made at the right place before the highest tribunal in the land, addressed a letter to Chief Justice Chase on the subject. The latter's response subsequently became public property and has been read from one end of the land to the other. He was not inclined to try the case in his circuit, in the city of Richmond, because the Government of the United States chose to keep its military there, or words to that effect. The President, under legal advisement, did not deem it prudent to order a jury trial anywhere else, secretary Chase appealed to Congress for its action. The President stated the case to Congress in December last in his message. Subsequently, by request, he communicated the letter of the Chief Justice to that body. Congress, therefore, has had the wholesubject before it for many weeks and has taken no definite action thereon.

"Although there have been many complaints about the exercise of the pardoning power by the President, it is true, as we have before stated in detail, that he has reserved from among those who have, of their own accord or through their friends, asked for pardon, over five hundred leading traitors, beginning with the arch traitor Davis.

"Should the President take any step towards trying Davis while the subject is before Congress, and without its action, it might be deemed assumption, or, at least, disrespectful. Therefore the matter rests. Congress has taken no action. The President's hands are tied."

If this is the correct view of the case, then the people should ply Congress with their petitions and demands. It has had for some time a bill before it to facilitate the trial and punishment of DAVIS. If it will effect the object, the bill cannot be too soon acted on. At any rate Congress having taken hold of the business, it cannot do better than to finish it up.

A FAMILY MEETING.—A father, in Salem, Massachusetts, recently invited all his family to a friendly meeting at his table. As they sat down to dinner, each person found under his plate a bit of paper with writing and printing on it. Each son and son-in-law, daughter and daughter-in-law was served alike, and as they unfolded the papers and spread the contents, each one male and female found that it was a check for five thousand dollars. The grand-children too and the servants in the family were liberally remembered. In all, the presents amounted to $40,000. They were a happy family, and had a happy meeting, beyond all doubt. But the money, although it may have enhanced the enjoyment, was not essential to it. Very many delightful reunions occur without thought of presents and without ability to give them. The kindly disposition that prompts to liberality exists in many a bosom, that never thrills with the pleasure of indulging it on so broad a scale, but the love glows, and is joyously recognized nevertheless.

THE veto proved to be a fatal blow to the Freedmen's Bureau bill. It is reported that Senator DOOLITTLE is about to bring in another bill, which will receive the approval of Congress and the President, and still secure all that was essential in the vetoed bill. If Senator DOOLITTLE can frame such a bill, he will prove himself to be a statesman of no ordinary merit; and we shall be willing to have him try his hand at other matters whereon there is so much disagreement. We think no one will be disposed to throw impediments in his way, but every patriot will lend all the aid in his power. With provocations to resentment have come higher duties. The patriot will not be at a loss to know what is his duty.

THE 22d of February is an honored day in the political calendar of the United States—the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is hailed, on its annual return, with the joyous and grateful recognition of all the people. Four birthdays of the Father of his country sadly saw its children contending in the bloody fields of war. Peace has now returned. Liberty has been again baptized in blood, but she has experienced a new regeneration. The principles for which GEORGE WASHINGTON drew his sword are triumphant, and this birthday shines on a country in which there is no slave.

CURRENCY NORTH AND SOUTH—A comparison of the value of the bank notes of the two sections of the country is highly suggestive. The financial article in an Atlanta paper exhibits twenty of the banks of Georgia as worth six eighth, ten, twenty-five cents on the dollar, and a few better than this. The Alabama banks are a little better, but none above seventy or eighty cents. South Carolina is generally about fifteen cents, one of them thirty and one fifty cents. North Carolina banks are down in the lump as at eighty to eighty-five per cent. discount. How different from our currency!

DAY OF PRAYER—The last Thursday of February has long been observed by most christian denominations as a day of prayer for the youth of our country, especially those in our schools, academies and colleges. It has often proved a time of great interest and benefit to the young.

THE will of the late Andrew McArthur bequeaths the bulk of his property, amounting to from seven to ten thousand dollars, to the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati.

REPLY TO JOHN BRIGHT

ON THE QUESTION OF FREE TRADE.

At the request of some advocates of Free Trade in this country, Mr. John Bright, M. P., has written a letter which, having been extensively published, seems to call for some remarks from those who consider its arguments delusive and its policy dangerous, not only to the best interests of our country at large, but to the American laborer especially, to whose sympathies it more directly appeals. We have nothing to say, of an invidious nature, against the writer. We believe he has expressed his honest convictions; that he has had no eye to grinding his ax on our stone; that he has not been induced to write as he has written, from any selfish motive; but that he has been actuated by the best feelings towards our laboring population.

We cannot, however, allow our sentiments for the gentleman to prevent us from exposing his errors, conceiving, as we do, their dangerous tendency to our national welfare, in making us dependent on other countries for the manufactured products we require, disabling us to pay our national indebtedness, and sending us to Europe for a precarious and uncertain market for our surplus breadstuffs.

We cannot press the question too strongly upon the advocates of Free Trade, "How should we have stood in our contest for free institutions, had we not been a manufacturing as well as a grain-growing people?" If we had been driven to import from other countries all our war material—powder and ball, caps and wadding, muskets and rifles, swords and sabres, cannons and howitzers, shoes and clothing—all that appertains to the support of an army in the field excepting its food, in addition to which, the locomotives, rails, iron, spikes and chairs, necessary for building, repairing and equipping the railroad, necessary for the transport of our armies and their supplies, our war would be yet in its infancy, or we should long ago have given up the contest, to become a divided nation, humiliated by defeat, insulted by the meanest neighborhood of a power opposed to our free institutions, and the derision of the aristocracies and monarchies of Europe.

But for our manufacturing interests, either our war would now be dragging its slow length along, every step costing us such a drain of the precious metals as would bring misery and ruin in to the entire North, equal to that endured by the South, or defeat and a dishonorable peace, with slavery more firmly rooted in our soil than ever, would have been our miserable portion. Large manufacturing establishments cannot be built in a day. Those in our immediate neighborhood had very small beginnings, but they expanded until they were able to be of vital service to our Government in its contest with rebellion, furnishing, as they did, iron for ironclads and other vessels; for locomotives and railroad cars; rails, nails and spikes; horse and mule shoes; shells and cannon for gun carriages and tumbrils; army wagons and ambulances.

It is with no small pride we look back upon our share, in bringing our country to the glorious position it now occupies. We would not for the wealth of the entire free trade faction, have its safety imperiled, or its independence of other foreign nations diminished. We cannot but think that a species of insanity has seized upon some of our countrymen, that at this time, of all others, free trade principles should be so zealously maintained. With our war just ended, our national debt demanding heavy contributions from all, our currency disorganized so as to make manufacturing for a foreign market impossible, we should never have thought this a fitting and proper time to press the claims of Free Trade. But, after all, there is some method in the madness that indicates the source and spring from whence it emanates. It is the commercial spirit of the great centres of trade, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago combining to absorb the entire trade and commerce of the country, at the expense of the little hives of industry situate on our rivers, streams and lakes—to throw all our wealth and power into their lap, making them the exporters of our raw material, and the importers of the manufactured goods we require. Shall they succeed?

Mr. Bright says: "Free trade means great trade, and great trade always means a great demand for labor, and that always means and necessitates a high rate of wages."

The correctness of the above proposition is not to be denied if we were legislating for the entire world. The world at large would be benefitted by the abolition of all Tariff and Custom House restrictions, all governments being supported by direct taxation only. But would American labor be more plentiful and better paid by being brought into direct competition with the poorly paid labor of Europe? For instance: We cannot, owing to the low rate of wages here, make iron as cheaply as they do in Europe. There are two things left for us to do, First, give up making iron until the wages of both manufacturer and laborer are reduced to the foreign iron the difference between the wages of the two countries.

Does Mr. Bright, or any other man in his senses, think that the American laborer would be benefitted by having the whole manufacture of iron entirely? Would that create an additional "demand for labor?" We give decided preference to the latter plan, and the whole history of our country will support our argument. Whenever we have altered our tariffs contrary to below the difference in the rate of wages here and in Europe, "mills and furnaces were stopped, labor went begging, and poor houses were filled." When the tariffs have been raised, it has relighted our fires, opened our mills, employed our work-houses, and made labor abundant and wages high. This has been the case, not once, or by accident, but universally.

Besides, labor is of two kinds: skilled and unskilled. Many men, such as puddlers, testers, scrapers, rollers, machinists and engineers, who are in the receipt of good wages at their own business, would be driven, by the closing of our mills, to join the rank and file of unskilled labor, at a very much reduced scale of wages. Would this benefit labor? Clearly not. Would the unskilled laborer be benefitted by the irruption of thousands of competitors for the situations vacated? Certainly not. If in 1826 it was advisable "to draw the superfluous hands from a redundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufacture," because for "anything besides corn there was neither a fixed nor a foreign market," we should soon find that to return our laborers employed in manufacture again to agriculture would be to engage them in a calling equally unprofitable to themselves and the country at large. Instead of striving for the closing of our mills, to join the rank and file of unskilled labor, at a very much reduced scale of wages. Would it not be wiser, wages, to keep them employed at their present wages, yet not. Would the unskilled laborer be benefitted by the irruption of thousands of competitors for the situations vacated? Certainly not. If in 1826 it was advisable "to draw the superfluous hands from a redundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufacture," because for "anything besides corn there was neither a fixed nor a foreign market," we should soon find that to return our laborers employed in manufacture again to agriculture would be to engage them in a calling equally unprofitable to themselves and the country at large. Instead of striving for the closing of our mills, to join the rank and file of unskilled labor, at a very much reduced scale of wages, would it not be wiser, yet not. Would the unskilled laborer be benefitted by the irruption of thousands of competitors for the situations vacated? Certainly not. If in 1826 it was advisable "to draw the superfluous hands from a redundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufacture," because for "anything besides corn there was neither a fixed nor a foreign market," we should soon find that to return our laborers employed in manufacture again to agriculture would be to engage them in a calling equally unprofitable to themselves and the country at large. Instead of striving for the closing of our mills, to join the rank and file of unskilled labor, at a very much reduced scale of wages, would it not be wiser, wages, to keep them employed at their present wages

The Daily Commercial

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

Their Hopes and Fears—The Condition of the Country—Personal Liberty in Ireland—Women Detectives Employed by the British Government—Sleepless in Ireland—The Nation as to What the Fenians Can Do in Ireland—The Capture of Canada Looked for by the Irish Fenians—Departure of Lord Monck for Canada with Special Instructions—How to Deal with American Fenians—More Arrests.

DUBLIN, January 28, 1866.

Fenianism is still the absorbing topic in Dublin, and I might say, all over Ireland. After an extensive tour through twenty-eight of the thirty-two counties, I am in a position to give a correct appreciation of the subject, as it stands at present. During my tour, which occupied nearly four weeks, I conversed with hundreds of people, of every grade of society, Catholics as well as Protestants, Fenians as well as Orangemen, editors, Church of England ministers, Catholic priests, British officers, head constables, "peelers" and country gentlemen, merchants and shopkeepers, tradesmen and laborers, and most extensively with the peasantry—who are looked upon as the rank and file of the Fenian Brotherhood, and who, of course should constitute the Fenian army when such was to be called into existence—I have carefully compared the opinions and ideas of the different classes of society, and have found that so absorbing is the interest which all feel in the movement that the ignorant laboring classes, who never see the newspapers, are as well informed on the subject as the merchants and shop-keepers. The uniformity of opinions that exists among the masses of the same class living in counties remote from each other is surprising. They express their ideas in almost the same words, and all who truly sympathise with the movement say, and hold it firmly as their belief, that, as far as Ireland herself is concerned, Fenianism is "played out," or, in other words, that "it does not pay" to be a Fenian in Ireland. Ten, fifteen or twenty years penal servitude, or, as Mr. Butt calls it, "imprisonment in a living tomb," will, it is to be hoped, cool the ardor of the more foolish Fenians.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The most important aspect of the Fenian question relates to the influence the excitement caused by it has on the condition of the country. There is only one opinion expressed on this subject by all classes and creeds of the Irish people, which is that an irreparable mischief has been done to the country and her prospects. Capitalists and trade have been driven out, and are now leaving daily; and new enterprises, which would benefit the country and afford employment to the almost starving people, have been abandoned, and such as were about being started, indefinitely postponed. Employers who discountenance the movement, look on their laborers and servants with suspicion and distrust. An uneasy and embarrassing state of feeling prevails and pervades the whole community. Business to a very great extent is deranged, and where more than the ordinary excitement prevails, as in Cork and Dublin—owing to the *qui vive* of military and police—almost a panic. Many who were able to struggle along heretofore, are now looking to-ward the emigrant ship as the last resort; and many, very many, would leave the country if they only had the means. A shopkeeper said to me the other day: "My dear sir, they are all feeding on the prostrate carcass of poor Ireland—Judges Keogh and Fitzgerald, and the councilors, and the military and extra police, and the swarms of detectives, and, I am afraid, your Fenians in America; and unless a stroke is struck at Canada this winter I will be bound to believe that your American Fenians are about to gorge themselves on my truly unfortunate country." This man uttered these words with the deepest feeling, and when I said to him, "How do you know that you are not talking to a Government detective?" he answered, "God knows that there are plenty of detectives, and you may be one of them, but if you are, I care nothing for that; I have nothing to lose; I can hardly be worse off than I am."

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN IRELAND.

Personal liberty is very precarious in Ireland just now. It is a notorious fact that no man is safe from arrest on the flimsiest charge of suspicion and detained as long as the police desire. Your correspondent only escaped arrest by adopting the "dodge" used by the people themselves when they want to indulge in a Fenian talk. The way this is accomplished is by ridiculing and abusing the Fenians, while you can, under cover of the abuse you heap on them, discuss their prospects of success or failure from every point of view, while at the same time, as a straw shows which way the current goes, a stray word will reveal the sympathizer or his opponent. All the jails in Ireland are at present overflowing with prisoners, and in Cork an additional building, well guarded by mounted troops, has been leased by the Government for the incarceration of suspected persons.

WOMEN EMPLOYED AS DETECTIVES.

Detectives, to use the words of the people themselves, are "as thick as blackberries." The railway stations, hotels, cars and steamboats teem with them. There must be a small army of detectives in Ireland. *I blamed* myself into the good graces of a Government officer stationed at the Castle, who informed me of a fact I had previously learned from other sources, namely, that the British Government has recently employed a large number of very modest looking young English ladies to travel in Ireland, and pay particular attention to the conversations going on in the cars, steamboats, hotels, &c. The officer spoke very highly of their services, and said that through their exertions several important leaders had been captured. He went as far as to offer to bet me a pound that Stevens would be arrested through the exertions of these women detectives.

STEVENS IN IRELAND.

With regard to Stevens there is but one opinion, and that is that he is in Ireland. Yesterday it was strongly reported in Dublin that his whereabouts was known to the police, but this is doubtful. Search is being made for him every day in various parts of the country. I believe it is unknown what part of Ireland he is in, and it is rather strange that such a bit of trifling information cannot be procured for £1,000.

NUMBER OF FENIANS IN IRELAND.

As I have not the honor of having been initiated into the Fenian Order, I cannot give you any idea as to the number of sworn or enrolled Fenians in Ireland, but I can in good part supply the deficiency of my information by informing you of the number of those sympathizers with the cause, and their name is legion. All Catholics in the country, rich or poor, are confirmed sympathizers, or sworn Fenians. About one out of every dozen Catholic priests are on the same side. Few if any Protestants are in favor of the movement, except, perhaps, a few in the Southern counties, and these are the exception. I estimate, after careful consideration, that there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of sympathizers or sworn Fenians in Ireland, but there is positively no number worth speaking of, or worth making any calculation upon, that are either drilled in any manner or in any way organized. There are no arms of any account in their hands, or hidden, or concealed. The police magnify every little circumstance that arises regarding the capture of arms, in order, I presume, to bring credit on their exertions. If an old horse pistol is found in a cowhouse, where it may have lain for the last dozen years, it is at once given to the country through the police reports as a "seizure of arms." Here is a sample from the Dublin *Evening Mail*:

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—In consequence of information received by the police authorities, numerous searches for arms have taken place in the city and suburbs. In many cases the searches have proved fruitless, but in some instances the efforts of the police have been rewarded with success.

The house of a whitesmith, named Matthew Flynn, Prince's street, George's quay, was entered by Inspector Cunningham and Detective Officer Edwyrd Cullen, and on examining it they found such a loft, situated on an upper story. A bench having upon it files, turnscrews, and other tools, and beside it a stock of a gun, which appeared to have been in the course of repair. In the rafters of the roof over the bench the officers found a horse-pistol. In consequences of Flynn having denied having arms, he was arrested and charged at College street Police Station. In the course of the afternoon he was brought before Mr. Allen, at the Head Police Court, and formally remanded until Saturday next.

Thursday evening the house of Christ. Bailey, No. 20 Cuffe's wood avenue, was entered by inspector Dowling, when there was found in it a fowling piece, one gun barrel, with part of stock and lock, and a sword. Bailey was arrested, and was to-day brought before Mr. Allen, when he was remanded for further examination.

OPINION OF THE PEOPLE AS TO WHAT CAN BE DONE IN IRELAND.

There is not one sensible or well informed man to be found in the country who holds it as his opinion that a rising by the people to throw off the British yoke—as they call it—would result in anything but a most signal, complete and most overwhelming failure. All Irishmen agree on this point; they say that all the O'Mahons, Roberts and Killians, with all the Fenians in America at their back, can be of no possible use as far as Ireland herself is concerned, at the present. They say "England would as soon think of parting with London as with Ireland. The humiliation of England would be complete if Ireland could succeed in forcing herself from England's close embrace," a thing they hold to be at present absolutely and totally impossible. Just look at it, they say. "England garrisons every town, village and hamlet. Her great iron-clads are stationed in all the important harbors, within her fleets never round the coast. Her light gunboats penetrate to Athlone, the very centre of Ireland. If occasion required it, the whole loyal militia of England and Scotland could be thrown into Ireland in less than a week. But, even admitting the wild idea that the Fenians succeeded by a well-planned and spontaneous uprising in overcoming the army and navy of England, and capturing the different garrisons, say they massacred the Orangemen and loyal Protestants and the twelve thousand loyal police—what then? How long could they keep Ireland? What assistance could the American Fenians give? What would signify O'Mahony's few gunboats?—admitting that he would have them to send. It would simply amount to slaughter. The English Government made war against the American colonies for seven years, though the colonies were 3,000 miles away. How long would they make war against Ireland that is only four hours distance of time from them? But to use the words of the Irish themselves, the very idea of discussing the question "is more than an absurdity." An expedition to capture the moon would be almost as sensible. On the side of England is unbounded wealth and power—on the part of Ireland, unbounded poverty and helplessness.

THE CAPTURE OF CANADA THE ONLY HOPE.

The people of Ireland who sympathize with Fenianism say, that "if the real object of the extensive organization in America is to procure a rising of the people in Ireland, then, indeed, the cause of Ireland is hopeless, and the sooner the organization is disbanded the better it will be for Ireland." They say they have only one hope—the only bright side of the picture that they can find to console them is that Canada may be captured. "If," say they, "our friends in America really intend to help Ireland, let them go to work at once and, without further talk, take Canada." They imagine that there are Irish enough in the United States to quarter, overrun and overrun the country. They say "there is no law against having arms in Canada; therefore, when you are ready, let every Fenian repair to Canada with his gun and his ammunition, and when the desired number of them are across the border, let them, on a given day, pour 60,000 guns at the garrisons of Canada. Let them have a few skirmishing days, and Canada will soon be theirs. It will be a rising of British subjects to establish a Government for themselves, to be called the Irish Republic of North America. Then Irishmen will have a chance of testing themselves and proving to the world whether they are capable of governing themselves or not. If they are able to govern themselves and maintain friendship with the United States, then old Ireland would swell with joy from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, then Lady and the rest of them would be exchanged. A good landlord and tenant bill would become a law in Ireland. Poor-houses and tithes would be abolished. Her school system would be of her own choosing. In a word, all her grievances would be redressed, and, perhaps, after years, the blessings that flow from a well regulated Republic would be seen. But an attempt to free Ireland will only degrade her more than she is in the eyes of the world; will bring death and ruin on thousands of her sons; will only tighten the chains around her neck and reduce her to actual wretchedness. "Try Canada," they say; "if you fail in being able to govern yourselves you can cease to be a limited to the Federal Union. Canada will make two good sized States. But we believe if you bring all your energies to bear you can't fail, and in any case the question of Fenianism will have received the only solution that it ever can receive, and the sooner that consummation is reached the sooner Ireland will cease her sufferings."

Lord Monck goes out to-morrow by the Australasian. I have learned that he has been instructed to be very watchful as to the ingress of Fenians from the United States, and in the event of any organized bodies of men being found crossing over the line, to appeal strongly to the United States Government rather than make any display of force himself, but at the same time to see that the Commander-in-chief of Canada keeps his army well in hand, so as to be able to hold out and maintain the strong garrisons until reinforcements could arrive in the early Spring.

I will close this letter by calling your attention to the arrest in Dublin of three young men on the very serious charge of having in their possession a few dozen exploded percussion caps which they aver they picked up in the Phœnix Park. I can only say that one day last week, after a review, I picked up more than a dozen myself, and they were not even exploded. Had one of Her Majesty's detectives (male or female) been acquainted with this fact, I presume I would be about this time commencing to serve ten years at least. The following is the story as told by *The Dublin Mail:*

ARREST OF YOUNG MEN ON SUSPICION OF SUSPECTED FENIANISM.

Yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, Inspector Doran, Detective-officer Hotherary, and Police Constable Doyle, 132 F, proceeded to the house No. 8 John's lane, which they proceeded to search. They found lying in it three young men, who subsequently gave their names as Wm. Shee, 22, bookbinder; Wm. Landy, 20, shoemaker; and Joseph O'Neill, 20, reclaimer—who had formerly resided in Manchester, but who, within the last three months, had come to Dublin, where they had since lived without any ostensible employment. The parties, on being questioned, denied that they had any arms or treasonable documents in their possession. The officers immediately went on to search, but all they found was a drilling-book, published according to Her Majesty's regulations, and a considerable quantity of exploded percussion caps. On being asked to account for the possession of the latter, they said first that they had been left on their chimney-piece by a little boy, but subsequently they stated that they picked them up in the Phœnix Park. Thereupon they were arrested, and charged with the possession of those articles, and also on suspicion of being members of the Fenian conspiracy.

In the course of the afternoon they were brought before Mr. Allen.

The charge having been read,

Inspector Doran deposed to the above facts.

Shee—May I be allowed to speak?

Mr. Allen—Yes.

Shee—The drill-book was lent to us by a woman.

Mr. Allen—Was she in the army? (a laugh.)

Shee—No, but a young man who lodged there left it behind him.

Mr. Allen—That will be a matter of investigation hereafter. You are remanded until Tuesday next.

The prisoners were then removed, to enjoy the comforts of a damp cell for a few weeks, or may be months. Free com try that!—*N. Y. Tribune*

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Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. jan5-3m

WELDON & KELLY,
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE POSTOFFICE.—To-day having been set apart as a National Holiday, the Postoffice will be open from 7½ to 8½ A. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M.

SIXTH WARD SOLDIERS.—The wives of disabled soldiers and the widows of deceased soldiers, residing in the Sixth ward, are desired to meet in the School House, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DIED.—Mrs. Rebecca L. Moffett, wife of W. M. Moffett, Esq., died on Wednesday night at her residence, in Allegheny, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Moffett had hardly recovered from a sickness of four months, when his wife was taken ill and died.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—At a meeting of the furniture manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, held recently, it was resolved that they reduce the wages of the workmen fifteen per cent, to take effect on and after the first of March.

DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday, Judge Williams was engaged in trying the case of John H. Page vs. Jno. Heath and A. Murndorf, impleaded with Charles C. Gaskill. This case originated from a judgment given some years ago by Mr. Heath, which the plaintiff alleges was executed in order to defraud him. The amount at issue is $7,400. On trial.

THE UNIVERSALIST FAIR.—Another large crowd attended the Universalist Fair in City Hall last night. The attendance seems to increase nightly and the various stands are bountifully supplied. At eleven o'clock a promenade took place, in which nearly one hundred couples took part. The fair continues every night this week, and those not having already attended should do so, and not miss a rare treat.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Mayor McCarthy appears determined to punish the violators of the Sunday liquor law. Yesterday he had four of them before him—Thomas Thornton, Daniel McCafferty, John Algeo, and Frank Wegant. The testimony against them being concisive in the mind of the Mayor, he assessed a fine of fifty dollars upon each, with costs. McCafferty and Thornton paid the amounts, but Algeo and Wegant appealed the case to Court and entered bail.

MAGISTRATE'S RETURNS.—The March term of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions begins on the *first* Monday, instead of the *fourth*, as formerly, and magistrates throughout this county should make their returns ten days before the court meets. The Deputy District Attorney, John W. Riddell, Esq., desires that magistrates will give the matter their prompt attention. The indictments cannot be prepared until the informations are received, and the public business is seriously retarded by neglect to make these returns in time.

THE BROWNING ASSOCIATION.—To-morrow evening the Browning Association, a literary association composed of students of the Pittsburgh Female Seminary, will give a highly interesting entertainment in the chapel of the seminary. The programme indicates that the evening will be a profitableone to the audience, and afford the friends of the young ladies still another opportunity of judging of the progress they have made. Singing, recitations, original pieces, pantomime and a tableaux will be given, forming together a most delightful and edifying entertainment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The case of Jas. C. McGrew & Co. vs. Captain Wm. Stone, which has occupied the attention of the Court for nearly a week past, was brought to a conclusion yesterday. Judge Stowe charged the jury, and they retired about one o'clock. After having deposed they could not agree for some hours, the Court directed them to seal their verdict, and then adjourned until Friday morning. The jury concluded their labors at four o'clock, and after sealing the verdict, separated, apparently satisfied that they were released from any further consideration of this tedious suit. It is probable, however, that the unsuccessful suitor will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

THE CASE OF MRS. MARY NEVIN.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of John L. Nevin having returned a verdict that his death was the result of natural causes, Geo. S. Cochran, Esq., counsel for Mrs. Nevin, yesterday applied to Judge Sterrett for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of that persecuted woman. The application was granted and the writ made out, returnable on Friday morning at ten o'clock. As MRS. NEVIN had been finally committed by ex-Mayor Lowry to answer a charge of poisoning her husband, it is not within the jurisdiction of the Court to discharge her finally. At the hearing on Friday morning she will be released on bail—probably on her own recognizances—and the Grand Jury, which will assemble on the first Monday of March, can settle the matter finally.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—To-day is the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, and as it has been declared a national holiday by Congress, will be generally observed. In this city the several Courts now in session, the Postoffice, the Banks and the Steamship line will be closed. No public demonstration, however, has been provided for, and our citizens can celebrate the occasion as their feelings and convenience may dictate. The military displays that were formerly given upon the recurrence of the day, must also be omitted, for the reason that the soldiers who have just been discharged from the service, have not organized themselves into companies, and the Governor does not feel a delicacy in donning their uniforms. The matter of organizing volunteer companies is, however, being agitated by a number of returned soldiers, and it is probable that at least one battalion will be formed in the close of the present year.

Habeas Corpus Case.

An interesting *habeas corpus* case was heard before Judge Sterrett yesterday morning. The writ was sued out at the instance of Mrs. Sarah J. Shaffer against Herman Shaffer, to procure the bodies of two of their children, who had respectively seven and five years. The respondent was heard by his counsel, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and the relator by Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Esq. The testimony showed the following facts: prior to the mother, inasmuch as there appeared to be no other proper or legal custodian for them, their father obtained the custody of the proceedings had been entered, having left the country. The children appeared greatly delighted at being permitted to remain with their mother.

New York *Life* Insurance Company.

There are few duties appertaining to the office of a public journalist more agreeable than to notice the steady advancement of life insurance companies, and to chronicle the immense amount of benefit they confer on families bereaved of their head and supporter. We recognize in these companies institutions of the highest character of benevolence; and every provident man will, even in health, through them, make provision for his family in case of death. Solidity and good management are alike due to their managers, and to the widows and orphans who look up to them for the provision they undertook to make for the support of the insured. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that we are able to render it safe from serious disaster hereafter from a similar rise of waters.

From a very natural desire to see this work in operation—which had been so many years in progress—a committee of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company opened the middle division of their line long before it was in a condition for effective use, and at the beginning of a winter of unusual severity; hence its business, small and unorganized, had to be conducted through a long season, supported with accommodations for labor, and with an undisciplined force in charge, at increased cost to this company. These difficulties, added to the increased cost of maintaining a line unfinished in all of its details, and the disastrous flood which followed the breaking up of winter, has resulted in the loss above stated, nearly all of which is properly chargeable to construction account.

The whole revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, from its several lines, is as follows, viz:

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches	$17,459,169 49
From Pennsylvania Canals	181,915 26
From Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	2,074,146 79
And expenses of operating these lines:	$19,714,325 66
Pennsylvania Railroad, ordinary	$10,881,950 04
Pennsylvania Railroad, extraordinary	2,388,128 50
Pennsylvania Canals	279,941 91
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	1,746,061 28
Thirty per cent. reserved to pay interest on debt of P. and E. R. R. Co.	898,708 00
Balance	$15,894,671 33
	$3,819,654 33

The payments made during the year to the stockholders, in the form of semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. each, the balance of interest and coupon account, the lease of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, taxes on dividends and coupons ($35,-453 01), and the annual sum due on the State ($600,000) for the purchase of the Main Line, amounted to..... 3,597,496 98

Leaving a surplus of..... $222,157 35

This result is exhibited after charging all expenditures for new work, and additional rolling stock, &c., amounting in the aggregate to $2,388,128 50, together with an installment of $400,000 upon the principal of the debt due the State, and losses on Hollidaysburg Railroad, to expense account; which added to similar charges made during the last four years, gives $8,125,995 15 thus disposed of, viz:

With a view to prevent an undue enlargement of the capital of the Company, so difficult to restrain in corporate enterprises, all interest paid during the construction of the Company's Railroads, together with all discounts allowed upon Bonds sold, and all doubtful items which have from time to time been charged to and paid out of the annual net revenues of the Road. There is nothing therefore, in the accounts of the Company representing fictitious values. On the contrary, the property is worth in specie much more than it is represented at upon its books. The Main Line and branches of your Road were constructed under small contracts for cash, when labor was low and at rates fully one-half less than those now prevalent, in consequence of the conservative policy mentioned the shareholders have from the day of payment of each installment received six per cent. interest, free of taxes, upon their investment *from the net revenues of the Road* until May, 1862, when dividend was passed during the financial crisis of 1857, to compensate for which three semi-annual dividends of four per cent has been paid;) since which time the regular and extra dividends have averaged over eighteen per cent. per annum.

If the increase of rolling stock, &c., paid for from the net revenues of the road, as already stated, were added to the surplus profits, as shown by the Treasurer's statement, it would exceed the original cost of the company's road and outfit between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, when finished with a single track and sidings.

The present condition of the company's property therefore, cannot but be viewed with the most satisfactory feelings by its stockholders. Estimated at its specific value it may be safely stated as follows:

Main line of Railway, Branches and Extensions, including Shops and Depots, Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road, and Canal	$31,000,000
Equipment of all the Company's Railway	8,000,000
Real Estate	2,500,000
Materials on hand, cash and cash balances	9,500,000
Investments in other lines	
	$55,000,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$20,000,000
Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company	1,182,500
Funded Debt	16,585,000
Debt of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company ($600,000), and other obligations, say in all	2,232,500
	40,000,000
Surplus	$15,000,000

Which added to the capital stock would make the real value $35,000,000, instead of $20,000,000. If this estimate was predicated upon the cost of creating this property at present values, it would present a much larger balance.

For the past two years the actual net revenues of the company have been equal to legal interest upon one hundred millions of dollars. But in consequence of the abnormal condition of the traffic from which they were derived, it has not been deemed prudent to fully represent them by an increase of capital stock. They have mainly been appropriated to the increase of the company's property, and the amount thus disbursed charged to current expenses.

The report proceeds to justify the policy of the company in increasing its property, which was rendered necessary by exigencies arising out of the war. After stating that the ultimate result of competing railways will be to tax commodities with the increased interest which the capital required to bind them will exact, the directors say:

As the cost of transportation is largely diminished by the quantity and regularity of the supply of freight, it follows that the local traffic of the State can be more cheaply accommodated by branch lines to the existing trunks which occupy the only natural routes of intercommunication between the East and West within the State, and in the success of which the Commonwealth and the city of Philadelphia are deeply and directly interested, than in any other way. These feeders can be located so as to accommodate a larger extent of country than additional through routes would afford.

At an early stage in the history of this Company, its Directors, under the influence of an enlightened policy, by subscriptions to their stock, extended efficient aid to the construction of railways from its terminus to the sources of traffic in the West. The investment made in the Marietta and Cincinnati Line, from a misappropriation by that Company of the means thus furnished, proved unproductive, and it has long since been charged to profit and loss upon our books. The stock held in the line from Pittsburgh and Chicago, in which this Company held $616,000 of stock, also gave way in 1857, with eighty-two miles of road in full operation, but scarcely begun, bringing this large investment into great jeopardy. The Directors promptly agreed that this Company would furnish the iron required for the completion of the road, on credit, with the use of his individual credit and exertions, brought the whole line into successful use—but not on the original investment, and largely increasing the traffic of this company; but enabling it subsequently to dispose of its interest in the line at a profit. The result of this operation has been applied to the completion of the line between Pittsburgh and Steubville, commenced under the patronage of the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, but abandoned after the heavier expenditure of municipal bonds than cash. The cost of completing this work, in consequence of the destruction of the war, to which it was commenced, has greatly exceeded our anticipations; but the outlay, it is believed, will eventually prove remunerative in its direct profits, as well as upon the traffic of our line, which has already felt its influence beneficially upon the current of travel since it was opened for use in October last.

In addition to the assistance afforded to these lines, and the completion of a second track to its own road (except 11½ miles), this Company has furnished the means for the extension of the Broad Top Railroad to Bloody Run; for the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, between Tyrone and Lockhaven; the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad; the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad; the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad to Freeport; and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, besides other lines of less extent, all of which have been brought into successful operation.

The Company is also extending its road to the Delaware river at Greenwich Point in the City of Philadelphia, for the accommodation of the oil and other heavy traffic, from which but a short branch can connect with League Island, an object of great importance in the event of the General Government locating a Navy Yard at that point. It is also furnishing the means for the construction of a road to join that city with Philadelphia and Trenton Railway at Frankford, by which it is expected to return to the Philadelphia Division much of the business that has avoided this city, in consequence of interruptions to its transit through it. No new project has been undertaken during the year, except the conversion of the abandoned Canal below Freeport, into a railway, to connect with the Fort Wayne Railway and Allegheny City. This line will be cheaply built, and it is believed that it will prove remunerative from its local business alone.

It is to this liberal and progressive policy that the prosperous condition of the Company is largely measure due. The construction of these various works and the large equipment purchased for them, in connivance in the high price of labor and materials, required a much larger outlay than anticipated when they were undertaken. This has subjected it to a large debt during past summer and autumn alone caused an increase of expenditure of $250,000, above our estimate, of over $1,200,000, and from present indications this will have to be increased this year for the accommodation of the Oil and Lumber interests, a further sum of one and a quarter millions of dollars. The equipment for the through business seems to be sufficient.

The business of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company is now nearly twice what it was estimated at when you were asked to authorize the issue of Sterling Loan, and with such an increase in circulation, the Company will probably be able to meet its engagements.

The expenditures upon these several enterprises, including the equipment of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, as stated in a report heretofore been met (without any material enlargement of the obligations of this company) from the revenues of the Pennsylvania Railroad and from the sale of securities received from those companies for the same, and from a large supply of United States bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, continually pressed upon the market during the year, which has precluded the sale of even the best railway securities at any ruinary rates. To meet future outlays, it may therefore be necessary to authorize a resort to the usual means for raising funds to meet the obligations of the company.

The expenditures for new work (including equipment, &c., charged to expense account), amounting to $2,388,128 50, have also always been met from the surplus revenues of the road and the sale of securities held by the company. It is unlikely for other purposes this year will not be less than $3,000,000.

The Directors conclude their report by stating that it has been the policy of the Company to discriminate in favor of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the State, as most productive to its own interests. The company has repeatedly signified its willingness to aid in the establishment of a steamship line from Philadelphia, and the success and profitableness of such an enterprise, commenced and managed upon a proper basis, the Directors have no doubt, with the consent of the stockholders that this company will, unaided, establish such a line of steamers.

After the reading of the report, Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Directors and the same is hereby accepted by this meeting and that it be placed on the minutes of the first formation of the stockholders.

Resolved, That this stockholders approve of the policy of the Company disposing of its canals, or any part of them, either at sale or lease, as recommended by the Board of Directors to take such measures in reference thereto as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the Directors are hereby authorized to take such measures as they may deem proper to meet the obligations of the Company, either by borrowing money or otherwise, under the limitation of the charter.

Resolved, That the stockholders approve of the establishment by the Company of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and recommend to the Board of Directors, to carry out the details in such manner as to them may seem best calculated to the interests of the Company.

The resolutions were taken up separately, when Mr. James Page moved an amendment to the first resolution, that the report and accompanying resolutions be referred to a committee for examination. Col. Page supported his motion in a lengthy speech, which was answered by Theodore Cuyler, Judge Jewett, Gen. G. W. Cass, Mr. W. Baldwin, Solomon W. Roberts, J. Alex. Brown, and Charles Bullock, Esq. The amendment was voted down, and the resolutions adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Kennedy, the policy of the company in discriminating in favor of Philadelphia was approved.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Day Express.....2:20 a m	Mail.....1:50 a m
Altoona Accom.....7:10 a m	Fast Line.....2:40 a m
Phila. & Erie Mail.....8:00 a m	Cincinnati Express.....3:10 a m
Mail, accom.....11:40 a m	Baltimore Express.....1:20 p m
Phila. Express.....2:50 p m	Phila. Express.....5:05 p m
Fast Line.....8:00 p m	Johnstown Accom'n.....10:10 p m
Johnstown Accm.....4:15 p m	Int Wall Station.....6:25 a m
Mail.....6:00 p m	Mail.....10:30 a m
2d.....10:45 a m	2d.....1:00 p m
2d.....1:30 p m	Penn Accom.No.1.....3:30 p m
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The church train leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Express.....8:30 a m	Express.....10:00 a m
Mail.....2:00 p m	Mail.....3:15 p m
Express.....2:30 p m	Express.....12:55 a m
Steub. Accomm.....4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm.....10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Express.....2:50 a m	Express.....1:50 a m
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Express.....2:45 p m	Express.....6:00 p m
Mail.....4:00 p m	Mail.....9:00 p m

N. Castle & Erie..8:40 a m | N. Castle & Erie..8:30 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m. Rochester Accom'n..Sundays, 8:30 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

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Departs.	*Arrives.*
Express.....2:50 a m	Express.....11:15 a m
Express.....2:30 p m	Express.....3:30 p m
Mail.....4:00 p m	Mail.....9:30 p m
	Departs *Arrives.*
Express for Wheeling	2:30 p m 11:15 a m
" "	5:00 p m 3:30 p m
Mail, " "	6:00 a m 9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail.....7:15 a m	Mail.....6:00 p m
Express.....3:00 p m	Express.....10:00 a m
Mt McKeesport...11:00 a m	Mt McKeesport...6:50 a m
2d.....6:15 p m	2d.....2:05 p m
1st Braddock's...7:00 a m	1st Braddock's...8:30 a m
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Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.	*Arrives.*
Mail.....6:45 a m	Express.....11:00 a m
Express.....3:10 p m	Mail.....6:10 p m
Accommodation 1:40 p m	Accommodation 9:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M. ..... Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M. ..... Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M. ..... Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M. ..... Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M. ..... Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M. ..... Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening ..... 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M. ..... James Rees

50,000 LBS. NEW S. C. HAMS;

10,000 lbs new Shoulders;
10,000 lbs new Sides;
30,000 lbs new plain Hams;
100 new Kegs new Lard;
50 new tierces new Lard;
100 sacks new Cornmeal;
20,000 lbs Peaches, quarters;
5,000 lbs Peaches, halves;
200 dozen 2 lb canned Peaches;
2,000 lbs peeled Peaches;
5,000 lbs dried apples.

Henry's, Rydges Paraffine Candles of all sizes;
100 bxs prime Cheese;
Fresh Roll Butter, Eggs, &c.,

In store and for sale at

COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,

fe9 12 Smithfield street.

KERR & EMERY.

1,000 bush Potatoes;
4 bbls Roll Butter;
4 " Fresh Eggs;
50 sacks Onions;
100 bbls Onions;
40 kegs Lard;
20 dressed Hogs;

Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET.

ja17

COFFEE.

32 bags choice Rio Coffee;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 bags Rioasting Rio Coffee;
10 mats Java Coffee;

For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe9 corner of Liberty and Irwin st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, February 21, P. M.

The local money matters were very active to-day Notwithstanding the dullness that prevails in trade circles generally, our bankers are kept quite busy, and have no difficulty in placing their surplus capital at good rates in prime paper. It can hardly be oversaid of the market here that money becomes so plenty that it cannot be loaned out readily at fair rates and on undoubted security. In eastern markets it is common to remark that money is a drug as five and six par cent. Here it rarely occurs that it cannot be used at double those rates. With most of our banks there is no lack of loanable funds, and the tendency seems to greater ease in spite of apprehensions of some disturbing policy adopted by Congress

—In stocks to-day there was but little movement. Bank of Pittsburgh sold at 66½; Exchange National at 66¾, which is equivalent to 100 for the old stock; Mechanics, 72¾; Merchants, 61; and Pittsburgh Gas Company 78¾. The demand for Allegheny Valley Railroad stock has ceased almost entirely. Right on the eve of the annual election for officers for the ensuing year, and the proposal to issue one million of ten per cent. preferred stock, it has ceased to be inquired for at any price that holders would entertain. There is a disposition to await the development of the future policy of this company, and we may expect a stand-still in its shares. Connellsville remains very firm at its old figures. Pittsburgh and Connellsville is leaning somewhat of a fancy in the cheap way, and would sell at 50 if any one knew exactly what it was worth. Pittsburgh is receiving plenty of water for all purposes on the landing. Trade was active. Shipments to the various ports were liberal. The Forest City left for Parkersburg in the morning, and the Bayard, Capt. Hogg, now in the side-wheel packet Bayard. We have now a daily line of first class packets to Parkersburg. The fine packet Armenia is loading for New Orleans. She will have room for a few more tons. The Emma Graham will be the first tost for Cincinnati and Louisville.

CHEESE—Our market contains an ample supply of all the principal factory brands, including Blakes Goshen, 25c; 35 boxes Hamburg, 23c.

CANDLES—Steady, with a good local demand. Lake Herrings—sales of 50 half barrels at $6 50 per half barrel. Mackerel—sales 10 barrels large No. 1 at $17 per barrel. White fish—sales at $12 per barrel.

BUCKS ample.

DRIED FRUIT—There was a fair local inquiry for this article. The sales were to a fair extent. Apples —50 bushels New York, at 6c. Peaches—The demand has fallen off. Halves are quoted at 10@11c; quarters, 9c.

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New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 21.

STOCKS.

The early dealings in railway shares were at lower prices generally, and the market was very heavy. The market gained strength after regular board call, and prices were up from one-half to one per cent., with more demand for stocks. At the last board the market was tame, and lower prices were made after call.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 80¾; Illinois River, 104¾; Reading, 109; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 76¾; Rock Island, 104½; Northwestern, 57¾; do preferred, 64¾; Fort Wayne, 86¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Shared in the general depression, and were lower. The last issue of 6 20s were ¼ lower and 7-30s declined ⅛.

STATE BONDS

Were quiet and without any marked change.

GOLD

Is in good demand for importers, but without any speculative movement. Closing at 137¼.

MONEY.

The market was quite active early in the day, but became easier toward the close. To-morrow will be kept in business circles as a close holiday.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The market was active to-day in Brandle, Ham. McClintock and Shade River, but generally quiet on the balance of the list. Sales were made at the following rates: Beneshof, 14 78; Ellwen, 3 70; Maple Grove, 2 Allegheny, 3 80; Oil Creek, 4 80; Palmer, 4 20; Union Petroleum, 2 60; Pithole Creek, 9 10; Shade River, 2 90; United States, 16 25; McClintock, 5 00; Rynd Farm, 65.

MINING STOCKS.

Grinnell Gold, $1135; Hope Gold, $425; Quartz Hill, $230; Smith and Parmalee, $75.

The Commercial says: The late large sales of gold by the Sub-Treasury continues to affect the money market slightly, and to-day the rates were from 1 to ½ per cent. for collaterals. There is no disposition to disturb outstanding 6 per cent loans, the present feeling being regarded as only temporary.

The national banks have received a large amount of coupons for which, however, they have drawn on from Washington no currency returns calculated to afford them cash under the present regulations. The stringency in money has checked speculation. At the interest for call some considerable sales were made, and the market was on an average one per cent. lower. After board there was a better feeling, and a partial recovery in prices. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was sold largely and declined 1¾; Reading 1¾, and depressed, in sympathy with the panic in the money market.

There is a considerable amount of the better class of paper offering, with a fair inquiry at 7@7½ per cent. for prime names, 8@9 per cent. for good, and 10 per cent. for lower grades. The decrease in the supply of paper indicates a contraction of credit in mercantile circles. Foreign exchange nominal. Leading bankers' 60 days sterling 109¾, which appears to be above the terms of bankers. Gold is fair for demand, and the price is steady at 137¼. There is no pressure to sell 5 per cent. is paid for carrying gold.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Saint Nicholas, 31; Maple Shade, 48; Curtin, 7; Dalzell, 15; Caldwell, 5; McClintock, 15; Keenan, 9; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 3; Corplainter, 1; Sugar Creek, 2½; Reno, 1; Mingo Junction, 2½; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ½; Ocean, 15½; Mehanoy, 8½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 21.

There was to-day no essential difference in the condition of general business, the transactions being extremely light and everything quiet and dull.

FLOUR—Was in fair request, and steady AT yesterday's range.

WHEAT—Under an active demand, from short sellers. Wheat was firm. No. 1 selling as high as $1 22¾, closing at $1 20@$1 21.

CORN—Was quiet and nominal, save rejected, which was in fair shipping and speculative demand at advanced prices, selling principally at 36c.

OATS—Were steady, but a shade stronger, with sales of No. 1 at 72½@72c.

RYE—Was not inquired for to any extent, but prices appear more favorable to holders; sales of No. 1 at 90c, and No. 2 at 87@88c, having been made.

BARLEY—Aside from a few trifling sales by sample, at from 75c to $1 00, this article was altogether neglected.

SEEDS—Were steady, with sales of Timothy at $3 00 @$3 20; Clover at $7 00, and Flax at $2 50.

HIGHWINDS—Held firmly at $2 15 and upwards.

PROVISIONS—Were in fair demand and rather weaker than yesterday; sales of mess at $26 37½@$26 75; clear sides, 15½c, loose; rough sides, 13½c, loose; Cumberlands at 13½c, packed; green hams at 14½@15½c; kettle and prime Lard, 11½@12½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet, and closed weak at $11 00@$11 20, after selling at from $11 00@$11 30.

Business will be generally suspended to-morrow.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Money steady, at 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer; 60 days 109@109¼; sight 109¾@110. Governments quiet and steady. Sixes of 1881 strong; United States 6s, 81; coupons, 106; United States 5s, one year certificates, 98¾; Missouri 6s, 69; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 25; New York Central 8s, 79½; Western Union Telegraph, 36; New York Central, 91; Erie, 80¼; Illinois Central, 113; Pittsburgh, 78¾; Northwestern preferred, 55.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The following are the quotations for the last 24 hours:

Brown Sheetings—Pacific, A, 32c; Parker, 24c; Peppered, 31c; Stark, H, 32c; Fruit of the Loom, 30c; Hope Mills, 30c; Blackstone, 32½c; Canoe, 29c. Prints—Cocheco, 30c; Merrimac, 30c; Lancaster, 30c; Allen's, 30c; Victory, 19c; Brown Drills—Pepperell, 30c; Stark, H, 32c. Forest Jeans—Pepperell, 36c; Estates, 27½c. Canton Flannels—Creek, 9 10; Shade River, 9 10; United States, 16 25; McClintock, 5 00; Rynd Farm, 65.

MINING STOCKS.

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